

GAZETTE.

The Star-spangled Banner, long may it wave
O'er the land of the Free and home of the brave.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

For the Gazette.
Mr. Printer—Your city seems to exhibit a scene of confusion calculated to destroy all harmony and social intercourse among its once peaceful citizens. A stranger would naturally be led to inquire, the cause that has produced such deplorable evils amongst the inhabitants of both city and county, and mixing for a few days with the citizens who happen to meet together, he learns that the cause of the confusion and loss of good feeling and harmony among the inhabitants of the city and county, have arisen from the power either given in your Charter of Incorporation, or otherwise assumed and exercised by those who have been infamous enough to have obtained high places of authority. Do your city officers suppose, that by the exercise of arbitrary powers, that they will enhance the general welfare of the city? Or do they suppose that by oppressing the poor, and laboring class of citizens, that they can bind their necks to a yoke, into which he to be borne even in a monarchial government? If they do hope to effect their designs either way, they are worthy of contempt. There is a point, beyond which, forbearance is no longer a virtue. The chivalric citizens of Lexington and its vicinity know their rights, they know that they are free born Americans and will not suffer their right to be wrested from them with impunity. They cannot be blinded as to the mad policy pursued by those holding offices under their city charter—they cannot be ignorant of the almost unlimited power these gentlemen are grasping at and exercising. They recollect, that under their Trustee Laws, their taxes amounted only to about six thousand dollars, and that then they always had a full Treasury. They inquire what is the amount of Taxes now? And the answer is SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, and an empty Treasury!!! The natural inquiry is, what have these city officers done with the people's money? The answer is, those official gentry must be fed, Tom, Dick, and Harry, cannot spend their time in devising ways and means to fill their own coffers without being amply paid. It would seem then that they will have money, honestly if they can, but they will have, Mr. Printer, these city officers had better become wise—had better return to sober reason—had better recollect that they are for many, and that they have to do with men who know their rights, and will not suffer them to be trampled upon.
SOBER REASON.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
Mr. Editor—Having last perused over an article in the Reporter, I was not a little surprised at seeing some remarks on an article I had read in Saturday's Gazette. That editor appears to be in a hurry, but on reflection I discover, that his distress arises out of the fact, that his *craft is assailed indignantly to be sure by the petitioners for a repeal of the charter.* He speaks of the community, but he did not tell the community that he and his brother were both *passengers* on the noble city chariot that he so highly extolled; *one city pater, the other City Marshall*—and salaries and perquisites worth from one to two or three thousand dollars, is a desideratum not to be grunted at—at least as he says, that the petitioners, who pay but one or two of the \$13,000, out of which they are fed, and though we say this is untrue, and he must know it. We would ask this sage *pip sicing* editor, what proportion of the \$13,000 he and his brother officers pay, and then what if it is paid by the mayor, city judge, president of council and councilmen too—*we Mr. Editor pay all the taxes assessed upon us, and this is but one instance of the oppression of the charter drag-chain which you so vauntingly charge us to produce; we could multiply hundreds—we could name cases where several charges have been made for warrants where but one warrant was issued—we could name cases where men have been arrested and tried without a warrant, and then committed to jail and the work-house without a *capias proferre*, as they call their process, and then multiply other facts that would make an officer of the Spanish Inquisition blush.* The Editor seems to intimate too, that we the subscribers to the petition are afraid to leave it to the people; in this he is also and woefully mistaken. It is to the people that we have appealed and will again appeal in August, when perhaps another of the brothers may be afflicted. The charter we reiterate is oppressive and must and shall be repealed.
A PETITIONER.

For the Gazette.
Mr. Editor—It seems that our Representative from the City has kindly treated the claim of the City to a separate representation. We would like to know what authority he had to waive that City right. He is, it seems, to have waived the

right of six hundred and fifty citizens of Lexington, to ask for a repeal of the City Charter, and that of six hundred and eighty who voted at our city election—although he had surely pledged himself to advocate a repeal if a majority signed the petition. It has been said, too, by some *who are interested*, that \$11,000 of the taxes out of the \$13,000 they collect, is paid by those who refused to sign the petition—this we deny and challenge their proof, as we formerly challenged them to produce a counter petition—we are not disposed to brag, but we are willing to match with them on the score of tax-paying; and we believe that those who claim to exercise the most authority in our city affairs, pay as high taxes as some who have been by them compelled to work out their horses in the city workhouse. We would like to see, since they have begun to brag, what amount of these \$13,000 of taxes is paid by the city authorities? say Mayor, Judge, President, Councilmen, Marshal, Watchmen, &c. &c. We like to see people independent, but would advise these wiseacres not to bellow before they get out of the woods, lest our opposers state the names of our rich men and the amount of taxes they pay; but take what ground they please and we pledge ourselves to make them leave from us at the August election. The political knell of some of our great men is already sounding, and as they pay so largely in taxes, we would advise the making of their political will, as we anticipate their political life is short.
VOX POPULI.

24th Congress—1st Session.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 22, 1836.
Mr. BLUNT presented the credentials of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, elected by the Legislature of Mississippi a Senator from that State, to serve for six years from the 4th of March last.

The usual oath to support the constitution of the United States, was then administered to Mr. Walker by the Vice President, and he took his seat in the Senate.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary; which was read.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty, relative to the mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and to the determination of the French Government to execute the treaty of indemnification, without further delay, on the application for payment by the agent of the United States.

The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here. Whilst each of the two Governments has thus discovered a just scheme to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a matter of congratulation that the mediation has been rendered unnecessary. Under such circumstances the anticipation may be confidently indulged that the disagreement between the United States and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motives for a cordial good understanding between the two nations, the strong inducements each has to respect and esteem the other, will no doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all traces of that disagreement.

Of the elevated and disinterested part the Government of Great Britain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasion to express my high sense. Universal respect, and the consciousness of meriting it, are with Governments as with men, the just rewards of those who faithfully exert their power to preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good will.

I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the Executive, or to point to any other Department or branch of the Government, to refer to the want of efficient preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis. From the nature of our institutions, the movements of the Government in preparation for hostilities, must ever be too slow for the exigencies of unexpected war. I submit it then to you, whether the first duty we owe to the people who have confided to us their power is not, to place our country in such an attitude as always to be self-defence as to afford no inducements to other nations to presume upon our forbearance, or to expect important advantages from a sudden assault, either upon our commerce, our sea coast, or our interior frontier. In case of the commencement of hostilities during the recess of Congress, the time necessarily elapsing before that body could be called together, even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger, and if we escaped without signal disaster or national dishonor, the hazard of both unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to excite a feeling of deep reproach. I earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to make such provisions that in no future time shall we be found without ample means to repel aggression even although it may come upon us without a word of warning. We are now fortunately so situated that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt, and if it were, it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and an enlightened forecast.

In behalf of these suggestions I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States on it not to indulge a passion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation is filled. There is a rank due to the United States

among nations which will be withheld, it not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

ANDREW JACKSON.
February 22, 1836.

Washington, Jan. 28, 1836.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, has been instructed to state to Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State of the United States, that the British Government has witnessed with the greatest pain and regret the progress of the misunderstanding which has lately grown up between the Governments of France and of the United States. The first object of the undeviating policy of the British Cabinet has been, to maintain uninterrupted the relations of peace between Great Britain and the other nations of the world, without any abandonment of national interests, and without any sacrifice of national honor. The next object to which their anxious and unremitting exertions have been directed, has been, by an appropriate exercise of the good offices and moral influence of Great Britain, to heal dissensions which may have arisen among neighboring Powers, and to preserve for other nations those blessings of peace which Great Britain is so desirous of securing for herself.

The steady efforts of his Majesty's Government have hitherto been fortunately successful in the accomplishment of both these ends; and while Europe, during the last five years, has passed through a crisis of extraordinary hazard without any disturbance of the general peace, his Majesty's Government has the satisfaction of thinking, that it has on more than one occasion been instrumental in reconciling differences, which might otherwise have led to quarrels, and in maintaining union between friendly Powers.

But if ever there could be an occasion on which it would be peculiarly to British Government to see the relations of amity broken off between two friendly States, that occasion is undoubtedly the present, when a rupture is apprehended between two great Powers, with both of which Great Britain is united by the closest ties; with one of which she is engaged in active alliance; with the other of which she is joined by community of interest and by the bonds of kindred.

Nor would the grounds of difference on the present occasion reconcile the friends and well-wishers of the differing parties to the misfortune of an open rupture between them.

When the conflicting interests of two nations are so opposed on a particular question as to admit of no possible compromise, the sword may be required to cut the knot which reason is unable to untie.

When passions have been so excited on both sides that no common standard of justice can be found, and what one party insists on as a right the other denounces as a wrong, prejudice may become too headstrong to yield to the voice of equity, and those who can agree on nothing else may consent to abide the fate of arms, and to allow that the party which shall prove the weakest in the war, shall be deemed to have been wrong in the dispute.

But in the present case there is no question of national interest at issue between France and the United States. In the present case there is no demand of justice made by one party, and denied by the other. The disputed claims of America on France, which were founded upon transactions in the early part of the present century, and were for many years in litigation, have at length been established by mutual consent, and are admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments. The money due by France has been provided by the Chambers, and has been placed at the disposal of the French Government, for the purpose of being paid to the United States. But questions have arisen between the two Governments in the progress of those transactions, affecting on both sides the feeling of national honor, and it is on this ground that the relations between the parties have been for the moment suspended, and are in danger of being more seriously interrupted.

In this state of things, the British Government is led to think that the good offices of a third Power, equally the friend of France and of the United States and prompted by considerations of the highest order, most earnestly wish for the continuance of peace, might be useful in restoring a good understanding between the two parties, on a footing consistent with the nicest feeling of national honor in both.

The undersigned has therefore been instructed by his Majesty's Government formally to tender to the Government of the United States the mediation of Great Britain, for the settlement of the differences between the United States and France; and to say that a note, precisely similar to the present, has been delivered to the French Government by his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris. The undersigned has, at the same time, to express the confident hope of his Majesty's Government, that if the two parties would agree to refer to the British Government, the settlement of the point at issue between them, and to abide by the opinion which that Government might, after due consideration, communicate to the two parties thereupon, means might be found to satisfy the honor of each, without incurring those great and manifold evils, which a rupture be-

tween two such Powers must inevitably entail on both.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Forsyth the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.
CHARLES BANKHEAD.

TEXAS.

A brief account of the origin, progress and present state of the colonial settlement of Texas; together with an exposition of the causes which have induced the existing war with Mexico. Extracted from a work entitled "A Geographical, Statistical and Historical account of Texas," now nearly ready for the press.

TO AN IMPARTIAL WORLD.

NO. I.

The unconstitutional oppression long and unmercifully practised upon the colonists of Texas, having at length become insupportable, and having impelled them to take up arms in defence of their rights and liberties, it is due to the world that their motives, conduct and causes of complaint should be fully made known. In order to do this it will be necessary to explain the origin, progress and present state of the colonial settlements. Without parade or useless preliminaries, I shall proceed to the subject, as substance and not sound—matter and not manner are the objects of the present discussion. It is known at least to the reading and inquiring world, that on the dissolution of the connexion between Mexico and Spain in 1822. Don Augustin Urbide, by corruption and violence, established a short-lived, imperial government over Mexico, with himself at the head under the title of Augustin I. On arriving at supreme power, Urbide or Augustin I. found that vast portion of the Mexican government east of the Rio Grande, known by the name of Texas, to be occupied by various tribes of Indians, who committed incessant depredation on the Mexican citizens West of the Rio Grande, and prevented the population of Texas. He ascertained that the savages could not be subdued by the arms of Mexico, nor could their friendship be purchased. He ascertained that the Mexicans, owing to their natural dread of Indians Texas held out no inducement for Mexican emigrants. They were accustomed to a lazy pastoral or mining life, in a healthy country—he had cotton and sugar cane, with the culture of which staples they were wholly unacquainted; and moreover, it abounded in the usual concomitants of such southern regions—fevers, mosquitoes, &c., which the Mexicans hated with a more than natural or reasonable hatred. Urbide finding from these causes that Texas could not be populated with his own subjects, and that so long as it remained in the occupancy of the Indians, the inhabited parts of his dominions continually suffered from their ravages and murders, undertook to expel the savages by the introduction of foreigners. Accordingly the national institute or council, on the 3d day of January, 1823, by his recommendation and sanction, adopted a law of colonization, in which they invited the emigration of foreigners to Texas on the following terms:—

1st. They promise to protect their liberty, property and civil rights.

2d. They offer to each colonist one league of land, (4,344 acres) for coming to Texas.

3d. They guarantee to each colonist the privilege of leaving the empire at any time, with all his property, and at the privilege of selling the land which he may have acquired from the Mexican government, (see the colonization law of 1823, more especially articles 1st, 8th, 20th.) These were the inducements and invitations held out to foreigners under the imperial government of Urbide or Augustin I. In a short time, however, the nation deposed Urbide, and deposited the supreme executive power on the 10th of August, 1824, adopted a national colonization law, in which they recognized and confirmed the imperial colonization law with all its guarantees of person and property. It also conceded to the different States the privilege of colonizing the vacant lands within their respective limits. (See national colonization law, articles 1st and 4th.) In accordance with this law, the States of Coahuila and Texas on the 24th March, 1825, adopted a colonization law for the purpose, as expressed in the preamble, of protecting the frontiers, expelling the savages, augmenting the population of its vacant territory, multiplying the raising of stock, promoting the cultivation of its fertile lands, and of the arts and of commerce. In this state colonization law—the promises to protect the person and property of the colonists, which had been made in the two preceding national colonization laws, were renewed and confirmed. We have now before us the invitations and guarantees under which the colonists emigrated to Texas. Let us examine into the manner, in which these conditions have been complied with, and these flattering promises fulfilled. The donation of 4,344 acres sounds largely at a distance. Considering, however, all the circumstances, the difficulties of taking possession, &c. it will not be deemed an entire gratuity or magnificent bounty. If these lands had been previously enjoyed by the enterprise of the Mexican government, and freed from the insecurities which beset a wilderness, trod only by savages—if they had been situated in the heart of an inhabited region, and accessible to the comforts and necessities of life—if the government had been deriving an actual revenue, and if it could have realized a capital from the sale of them—then we admit that the donations would have been unexampled in the history of individual or national lib-

erality. But how lamentably different from all this was the real state of the case.

The lands granted were in the occupancy of savages and situated in a wilderness, of which the government had never taken possession, and of which it could not with its own citizens ever have taken possession. They were not sufficiently explored to obtain that knowledge of their character and situation necessary to a sale of them. They were shut out from all commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, and inaccessible to the common comfort of life; nor were they brought into possession and cultivation by the colonists without much toil and privation, and patience and enterprise, and stilling and blood, and loss of lives from Indian hostilities, and other causes. Under the smiles of a benignant heaven, however, the untiring perseverance of the colonists triumphed over all natural obstacles, expelled the savages by whom the country was infested, reduced the forest into cultivation, and made the desert smile. From this it must appear the lands of Texas, although nominally given, were in fact really and dearly bought. It may here be premised that a gift of lands by a nation to foreigners on condition of their emigrating and becoming citizens, is immensely different from a gift by one individual to another. In the case of individuals, the donor loses all further claim or ownership over the thing bestowed. But in our case, the government only gave the wild lands, that they might be redeemed from a state of nature; that the obstacles to a first settlement might be overcome; that they might be rid of those savages who continually depredated upon the inhabited parts of the nation, and that they might be placed in a situation to augment the physical strength and power and revenue of the republic. Is it not evident that Mexico now holds over the colonized lands of Texas, the same jurisdiction and right of property which all nations hold over the inhabited parts of their territory? But to do away more effectually the idea that the colonists of Texas are under great obligations to the Mexican government for their donations of land, let us examine at what price the government estimated the lands given.

I wrote or thirteen years ago, they gave to a colonist one league of land for coming, paying the government \$30, and this year (1836) they have sold hundreds of leagues of land for \$50 each. So that it appears that the government really gave us what in their estimation was worth \$30. A true statement of facts then is all that is necessary to pay at once that immense debt of endless gratitude, which, in the estimation of the ignorant and interested is one from the colonists to the government. I pass over the toil and suffering and danger which attended the redemption and cultivation of their lands by the colonists, and turn to their condition and to the conduct and history of the government. It is a nation no less venerable for its antiquity than its truth—a nation admitted and illustrated by all writers on political economy—and one that has been corroborated by experience in every corner of the earth, that miserable is the servitude and horrible the condition of that people whose laws are either uncertain or unknown. I ask, with a defiance of contradiction, if ours is not and has not always been, in Texas, the unhappy condition and miserable bondage spoken of in this maxim? Who of us knows or can by possession, arrive at a knowledge of the law that governs our property and lives? Who of us is able to read and understand the entire code of the validity of his title to the land he lives on, and which he has redeemed from a state of nature by the most untiring industry and perseverance? Who knows whether he has paid on his land all that government exacts, or who her he has not paid ten times as much? Look at the mere mockery of all law and justice which has always prevailed, in place of an able and learned judiciary. Alcaldes, most of them unlearned in any system of jurisprudence, and unacquainted with legal proceedings of any description, have been elected to administer a code, scattered through hundreds of volumes, and written in languages of which they did not understand one word.

Who among us is able to confer with his neighbors to represent his wants and grievances, in such a free, or reasonable, satisfactory manner? Have we not more than one or two organs of communication with the government, and must not they have been incessant to have always on their minds the duties of their property, and to have always correctly represented them? Who of us feels an even less ally in his neighbor than place any confidence in a vacant and unrepresented district with any sort of certainty what, in one respect, a day may bring forth? The evils of thousands of other evils growing out of our present system, hourly but universal, and but only left to require to be mentioned. Who will say that these things do not exist? Who will say that we have not suffered the harassing uncertainty and miserable bondage here represented?

When the people of the United States contemplated their war for independence against Great Britain, the methods of British charges upon them with indignation. They said that Britain had imposed the colonies at great expense—had increased a load of debt by ways on their accounts—had put them into commerce, &c. This cannot be said of Mexico. Not one dollar has she spent for Texas—and one Mexican soldier has ever fought by our side in expelling the savages. She has given us no protection whatever, and as she gives no protection, we are responsible, we have a right in our principles, to cast off her yoke. Having on my mind, I pledge myself to re-assert the fact that Mexico is a body incapable of self government, and that our only principle we are bound by the first law of nature—self preservation—to dissolve all connexion, and take care of ourselves.

FOUND.
A WEEK or two since on the 3rd Road, a pair of GOLD-SPECKED TACULUS, the owner can have by describing them and paying to this advertiser. Call on
DAVID GLASS,
5 miles from Lexington Road in Franklin.

For the Gazette.
A LOVER'S LAMENT.
I am dying in love I love,
Dearly plunged in a lake of salt tears;
Good Heaven! how I wish I were,
Soused in love over head and ears.
My looks are selected from prose
To order in battle the odds
Which Cupid incessantly throws
As if he would pierce twenty hearts.
But to vain, for my bosom still heaves
With the sorrows that Wrote's recounts;
With tears I've bedewed all these leaves,
Tears which flow from full throats or founts.
My liver is pierced with a shaft,
My heart with ten thousand or more;
Cupid's arrows assault as a shaft
And stings with a vengeance all over.
Have mercy! If any should read,
And assist in this terrible plight;
'Tis reading the heart strings, indeed!
Alone! I'm consumed at sight!
I swear, let the false one come on
And see what a havoc she's made,
Her heart must be harder than stone
If she look on this wreck undismayed.
And here, she! just heaven permit
My nerves and my strength to hold out—
Inspire me with language and wit
To describe from the heart to the soul.
From the top of the head I would say,
To the spherical form of the foot;
To her beauty let man never stray,
And I'll make both his eyes black as soot.
To begin then; each hair on her skull
Is as straight and as big as a wire,
Which ought answer to juggle a bell
When one wishes for servant and fire.
The forehead! a small tract of land,
Not cleared of the stubble or brush—
Her eyebrows the size of one's hand,
Extended and snaggly, O hush!
Till we come to the eyes they're concealed
And hide almost whole from view;
They resemble a mouse in the meat,
Or a mole in a pot of soft glue.
Their colour is that of the fawn
Or jaundiced, as doctors would say;
The pupils entirely are gone,
Shall I back, to avoid the sun's ray.
Descend, all ye Muses, at once!
To tell what her cheeks represent
I cannot and will not pronounce,
Unless by your common consent.
Shall I call their ripe peaches quite plump
Covered over with soft downy hair?
The Muses have bid me a do nothing
And referred to the prickly pear.
Yes right! I am justly reproved,
They approach to the true effluence;
The monster of Jealousy is void
Of their surface, this plain to be seen.
But by all that's good, just, and right!
The plowman remains as before,
The moon seems concealed by alight,
Peeping out, as it were, at a door.
Her lips are not coral, I know,
Nor are they like roses when buds;
But the dark, purple grape here must show
That for rhyme I am deep "in the muds".
The dark purple grape, that's the fruit,
The darkest that Beauty yields;
This simile surely must suit
Or we'll hunt the elvish fields.
You have heard of the ticks in the west,
Where huge mammoth teeth are obtained?
In order to give a true test,
From description I here have refrained.
The chin had been almost forgot,
Although its great prominence shows
A cast of countenance at its lot,
For it seems to be hunting the nose.
Ah! this is the dampest subject next—
Do you wonder I'm all in a flame?
See her tetter along the main street
On my side, you will suffer the same.
I leave her and fly to my haire
But they can no refuge afford;
I turn over Black and white, &c.
Then sit without reading a word.
The dusty old fathers of Law
Scold, scold, undisturbed on the shelf;
And gaze as if plainly they saw
Their pupil turned devil or elf.
Now what's to be done with this case?
I do not know, before it would quit
The latest, practical cases.
Even Thimble, or Mayfield or Hale,
February 22, 1836.
MARION.

PUBLIC SALE.
ON Tuesday the 15th of March next, I will sell in the highest bidder, at the farm of James K. Thompson, four miles from Lexington, on the Mayville Turnpike Road, 70 Head of Superior Stock Hogs, and Ten Young Steers, for Cash in hand. Also my entire stock of Horses, Cows and Calves, some milch, some young, and 50 bushels of Apples, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.
TERMS.—A credit of nine months, for all sums over five dollars; that sum and under, Cash in hand.
HENRY BELLIS.
Feb. 27, 1836—8-10*

FAYETTE COUNTY.—To wit.
MARK T. P. by Hallett M. Winslow, living in Lexington, Charles street, Horse, about 154 hands high, six years old, a small star in the forehead, two or three small white spots on the neck over the left shoulder, and a small white spot on the middle of the right arm near the breast; on brand or other marks, none. Appraised by John Lewis and John Rogers to thirty-five dollars, before me on the 9th day of February, 1836.
JAMES L. HICKMAN, J. P.
A Copy A. T. J. C. RODES, clk.
by WALLER RODES, d. c.

PURCHASERS AT THE SALE OF THOS. OUTTEN, DEC'D.
ARE hereby informed that their notes will fall due on the 4th day of March; and that as claims against the estate are numerous and pressing, no indulgence can be given, but payment must be made at maturity.
E. K. SAYRE, Adm'r.
Lex. Feb. 18, 1836—7-3t.

MUSTARD SEED.
EVERY Farmer, perhaps, has some ground too rich for most vegetables. This is the very best kind for growing the common small black mustard. A good bush, if well sowed, is not too much. It grows well where old outbuildings have stood. A quarter of an acre of this sort of mustard will do well with such soil. This must be sown in the month of September, or the first of October, and the seed must be sown in the spring. The ground can be worked, and when ripe, reaped and laid in hands, and in three days it will dry sufficiently for pressing. This should be done on a sheet laid on some plank or a thick mat of grass. Care must be taken to sift the trash out before it is put into the wind, or it will with any seed away. When well cleaned and dried, it will need with ready sale at about \$3 a bushel, by a plow.

N. BURROWS.
Lex. Feb. 20, 1836—7-3t

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1836.

"A Citizen of Fayette County," was received too late for this day's paper.—We shall endeavor to insert it in our next, and would be glad of an interview with the author.

It is stated that the Spanish Cortes have decreed the acknowledgment of the independence of Spanish America.

A general illumination of Cincinnati was given notice of through the papers, on account of the passing of the Rail Road Bill, by the Kentucky Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last, after a laborious session of nine weeks and two days, during which they passed 474 acts.

It is stated in a letter from New York, that thirty or forty thousand bushels of wheat have been shipped from Liverpool and London for this country.

By a recent fire in New York, a very large and valuable building, used by the Methodists as a book establishment, was destroyed.

Judge Clarke has been fixed upon as candidate for Governor by the Whigs, and Mr. C. A. Wickliffe for Lieutenant Governor.

Erratum.—The letter from Gen. John M. McCulla, published in the Gazette of the 13th, is stated to be in answer to an invitation from Fintrock, Morgan county, when it should have been Bourbon county.

CITY CHARTER AGAIN.

We feel that we owe some apology to our readers at a distance, for bestowing an attention on this subject that may seem disproportioned; but when they consider that the wealth or poverty of our low-citizens is depending in no small degree upon the final adjustment of the question, we also feel confident that they will appreciate our motives in again advertizing to it.

A friend has furnished us with the Town treasurer's account with the Trustees of Lexington for the year 1831, by which it appears that the whole amount of receipts for the year was \$74,57 53, to-wit:

Total town levy for 1831,	6,520 37
Rents, licenses, &c.	826 14
Fines,	500 24
Collected from delinquents of former years,	101 78

The settlement is signed by Alvan Stephens and John Norton, as the committee.

Another friend has drawn out a comparative view of the situation of the Town and of the City, to which we invite the attention of our city readers.

The four municipalities which issue weekly in this city, are enough to confound one weekly little weekly; because they keep their readers in the dark, respecting the abundant amendment to the charter. Neither of these papers have yet published the law, nor do we expect they ever will. The citizens will be required to vote blind-fold whether they are in favor or against the city charter. They will not be told by the quondam friends, (the Observer and Intelligencer) that the Mayor, elected for one year by the citizens, is made, by law, a Mayor for life, with a salary, to be paid out of the public treasury, but the amount to be placed there by the city. They will not be told, by either of the said quondams, that a councilman elected, simply as such, is by legislation, made the chief executive officer of the city.

We beg pardon of the Intelligencer, which promises, that in their own time, they will give the information; but we much suspect that time will be when Mr. Clay shall make the exposition against Mr. Adams, relative to the Ghent treaty.

We, however, feel some gratification at the announcement of the Intelligencer, that the changes in the charter were sufficiently known to the citizens; because the Gazette was the only channel through which that knowledge could have been obtained.

The only argument we have heard advanced in favor of one part of the late amendment to the city charter—(the section which prohibits the council from granting a license for a coffee-house, victualling house, or a house for retailing spirituous liquors, unless upon the payment of a sum not less than \$100)—is, that the number of houses for retailing spirits would thereby be greatly reduced. Now, what is the fact? Is there one retailer of spirits less than previous to the passage of the law? We think

not. But how many houses pay this \$100 for a license? SIX ONLY, as we are informed, and believe! whilst thirteen others are licensed to keep Taverns, and pay only twenty dollars for a license. Thus, six individuals pay into the city treasury six hundred dollars, whilst thirteen others, keeping similar houses, but who for the saving of \$80 each, by calling them by a different name, pay only two hundred and sixty dollars!

"Never was property so high," says the Observer. We admit it—Wood \$5 or \$8, Bacon 12 1/2 cents, Beef 6 1/2 cents, and other articles of marketing in about the same proportion; but we can point him to real estates, in the city and adjacent thereto, which can now be bought for one half they have formerly sold for.

"Never was labor more in demand, or commanded a higher reward?" We say never. Many of those who were here, ready to be employed under the town laws, have been required to perform so much labor in the work house, under the city laws, that they have taken their departure for more hospitable climes.

"Never was there such good order in the city!" Save the mark! Did the Editors of the Observer shut their eyes and ears about Christmas? We ask the oldest citizens if ever, since Lexington was Lexington, such disorder was ever known to prevail? During the last snow, what was the order in your streets? From dark till daylight, one continued scene of noise and disorder. Note.—Since Lexington was a city, on a certain occasion, every individual who had a seat in a particular sleigh, was called on to testify against his neighbor—against one, no proof could be had that he made a noise—all the others were fined three dollars each, for making a noise in the streets, and he was fined one dollar for being in bad company.

"In fine, the whole city is prosperous in every thing, and that prosperity is mainly attributable to the beneficial influence of the charter." In what particular has the beneficial influence of the charter been extended? Was it in one individual having to pay \$3 53 costs, when he whole of the debt sued for and recovered was only 12 1/2 cents? Was it in inflicting three fines of ten dollars each on a poor turnpike, for having been cheated to drink in his beer a portion of the tincture of Cantharides, which caused him to behave somewhat amiss in the city, and is it to be found in the exercise of a tyrannical power of sending to your city penitentiary, the poor man, whose whole offence may have been that he did not attend punctually in the Mayor's court as a witness or juror; because he could not pay his fine and costs?

The charter authorizes the clerk and marshal to tax the same costs in the city court, which are paid in the circuit court. The consequences which might have been foreseen, have followed. Enormous comparative expense attends the litigation in the city court, and every vindictive, little mind, finds an ample opportunity to wreak his malice, by bringing his suits for petty debts in that court.—By reference to its execution book, ample evidence will appear. Many cases exist of two or three dollar claims collected with an additional burden of four or five dollars costs, and in all civil cases for petty sums under fifty dollars, the same costs as would be required in the collection of thousands in the circuit courts. Are these things right? Is there no good ground of complaint? Is it all mere groundless accusation?

A large portion, we believe a majority of the citizens, ask for reasonable amendments in the charter, or a total repeal. By the secret management of the office holders, amendments of the most radical character were obtained, without the knowledge or approbation of the citizens. The people now call for amendments. Shall they be made? We call upon the citizens to examine—to resolve—to act.

THE WHIGS UNITED.

Judge Clarke is now the only Whig candidate for Governor of Kentucky.—This consummation of the wishes of the whigs has been obtained, if we may believe the Observer, by "the magnanimous conduct of James T. Morehead, in withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for Governor." Now, we happened to be in Frankfort about the time Mr. Morehead's magnanimity was brought to bear on him, and we have no hesitation in stating that a whig legislative caucus was the magnanimous lever that noisted Mr. Morehead from the candidacy. It was ascertained that Mr. M. in his message as acting Governor, at the

commencement of the legislative session, gave his views of the policy which ought to be pursued in Kentucky—that he did not travel beyond his legitimate limits to assail the general government, or the President of the United States. Hence the patent whigs became dissatisfied with Mr. Morehead, and determined to substitute some one less scrupulous on that subject. Charles A. Wickliffe, Esq. was at the same time nominated as Lieutenant Governor. If the whigs are satisfied with their candidates we have no right to complain.

Before it was absolutely known that the charter of the Mammoth United States Bank had passed the Pennsylvania legislature, a petition, signed by 7 or 800 persons, was presented to the House of Representatives of Kentucky, praying that a branch should be located in Louisville. The petition was referred to a select committee, who reported it inexpedient at this time, to grant the prayer of the petition.

The reference of the petition was ably opposed in the house, by Mr. Davis of Bourbon, and most of the administration members, and warmly sustained by many of the opposition members. One gentleman in his zeal, declared that if a petition was offered for a dissolution of the government, he would not treat it so disrespectfully as to refuse a reference. We confess, we heard the declaration with astonishment, but we did not learn the name of the member.

At a law commencement of Transylvania University, on the 29th of February, the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on James F. Buckner, of Hopkinsville, Ky., Samuel Scott, of Jessamine county, Ky., Robert Leachman, of Gallatin county, Ky., Joseph N. Burras, of Kent county, Michigan Territory, Horace F. Blanchard, of Lexington, Ky., John S. Finley, of Georgetown, Ky., John B. Huston, of Bloomfield, Ky., Jacob R. Metcalf, of Nicholas county, Ky., Henry H. Martin, of Shelby county, Ky., Thomas J. Robinson, of Richmond, Ky., David M. Woodson, of Carrollton, Ill., Davall P. Cooke, of Bowlinggreen, Ky., John Draffen, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., Walter Chiles, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and Benjamin Tumpkins, of Fayette county, Ky. The exercises were very interesting, and highly creditable to the young graduates.

From our Correspondent, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 1836.

The President sent into the Senate to-day, (the House did not sit) a Message announcing that the King of the French, had notified the British Ministry, there being no other mode of communication just now, of his entire satisfaction with the explanation of the December message of President Jackson,—and of his readiness to pay immediately the first instalment of the indemnity, with the interest. Mr. Clay was not satisfied with this honorable triumph of our government.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW

Of the income and expenditures of Lexington during the years 1831 and 1835, the first being her last year as a Town; the second, the fourth year under the Charter.

Look at this Picture! And then on this!

1831.	TWO ME.	1835.
Sal. on hand, \$367 71	Night, \$200 00	
Sal. on hand, 149 00	Sal. on hand, 205 00	
Fines, &c., 124 47	Fines, &c., 1408 04	
City's unpaid, 106 50	Licenses, 1203 31	
Taxes & rents, 7544 73	Taxes & rents, 14951 92	
Loans, 750 00	Loans unknown	
From Co. Court, 154 24		
		\$17,771 35
		\$9190 67

EXPENDITURE.	Night Watch \$1527 35
Day Watch, 1100 00	Mayor, Marshal, Day, 205 00
Market Masters, 2299 56	Watch, Ck., 513 31
Ck. for &c., 312 53	Atty's fees, &c., 2265 88
Doctors bills, 138 26	Market surveying, &c., 650 17
Jan. Wicks' road, 278 47	City School, 720 29
Constable's fees, 15 39	Jan. Wicks' road, 278 47
Loan to poor, 171 43	Doctors bills, 173 25
Fine returned, 3 01	Panpers, 418 55
Celebration, 33 65	Celebration, 85 75
Incidents, 41 53	Printing, 184 85
Town Clerk, 51 09	Streets & M'Ad, 2171 81
Loans repaid, 1306 59	Rep. & hang, 2329 34
Railroad stock, 730 00	Interest, 920 09
Streets & repairs, 531 93	Rep. on prop., 1303 32
Building, 236 42	R & T P S, 3543 60
Repairs on, 204 61	Loans, 681 15
Property, 31 50	Mayor refunded, 48 08
N Exp. 1831, \$6887 60	N exp. 35, \$17,575 72
Sal. on hand, 2303 07	Sal. on hand, 195 63
	\$9190 67
	\$17,771 35

At a meeting of the republican citizens of Estill county, at the house of Joshua Mize, in the town of Irvine, on Monday the 15th February, 1836, on the motion of Col. J. G. Bory,

Samuel Wheeler was called to the chair and A. W. Quinn appointed Secretary—and after the meeting was organized, and the object of the meeting being explained by a short and appropriate speech by Samuel Wheeler, the chair appointed the following persons to draft a preamble and resolutions:

A. W. Quinn, Col. John G. Bory, Samuel Wheeler and Jameson Irvine—who, after a short consultation, made the following report:

Whereas, we have seen a publication in the newspapers, signed by the central committee at Frankfort, proposing a Democratic Convention, to be held there on the 22d inst. inviting all the democratic party in the different counties in the state, who deem it expedient to send delegates to said convention; Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting approve of said convention to be held at Frankfort for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to run for Governor and Lieutenant Governor for this commonwealth, and also to nominate electors, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, to succeed our present venerable chief magistrate.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, held in May last, designating Martin Van Buren, of the state of New York, as a suitable person to be run for President, and Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as a suitable person to be run for Vice President, on behalf of the democratic party of the United States, and that we will use all honorable means to promote their election to said stations.

Resolved, That we approve of the message of our venerable chief magistrate, concerning our relations with France.

Resolved, That we disapprove of Mr. Clay's views on the subject of what is called his land bill, believing that there is at present a greater demand for the surplus treasure of the nation to be otherwise appropriated.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to attend said convention:

Col. John G. Bory, Capt. A. W. Quinn, Maj. Isaac Mize, Capt. J. D. Crawford, Moses M. Price, Esq., Thos. B. Wiseman, Dr. E. McCreary, Isaac Thornburg, Samuel Wheeler, Esq., P. B. Mason, Robert Artery, Samuel Kealey, jr., Samuel West, R. L. Crawford, Capt. Jesse Benton, Jameson Irvine, John Smith, Robert Riddell, jr., M. L. Crawford, jr., Isaac Wiseman, Jacob Wiseman, J. W. Moore, Major Elmore, Andrew Olds and Thos. Brewer.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Kentucky Gazette, and request that they may be also published in the Frankfort Argus.

SAMUEL WHEELER, Ch'm.

A. W. QUINN, Sec'y.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

William Owsley, President of the Board of Internal Improvement. John L. Hickman, Samuel Divvies, and Jas. R. Skis, Members of the Board.

James Pryor, to be Judge of the 4th Judicial District, in the room of Thomas P. Wilson, resigned.

Franklin B. Baugher, to be Judge of the 15th Judicial District, in the place of Joseph Eve, resigned.

Austin P. Cox, to be Secretary of State in the room of William Owsley, resigned.

George Keats, Robert J. Ward, Angus Gray, to be Directors of the Bank of Kentucky.—Commonwealth.

"HIGHLY IMPORTANT."

The New York Evening Star of Saturday, furnishes the following highly interesting information, received by the St. Andrew, which left on the 8th ult.

"LATE FROM ENGLAND."

"Our differences with France settled."

It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to inform our readers, and the country at large, that France has consented to pay the first instalment on the Indemnity Treaty without recurrence to the mediation, and that all our differences with our ancient ally and friend are now happily terminated, and nothing is left, in any shape, to reflect our commercial intercourse, or mar the good feelings which should ever exist between two nations endeared by so many early and valuable recollections. To our French friends in particular, who were exceedingly desirous of peace, and who have gone with us in our earnest efforts to see it promoted by every honorable means, we offer our sincere congratulations.

A special messenger, from the St. Andrew, has proceeded to Washington with the intelligence.

Extract of a letter from N. M. Rothschild, dated London, January 6th, to Messrs. J. L. & S. Joseph & Co., of New York:

"The message of your President has produced at Paris as favorable an effect as could be desired upon the question with which France has been at variance with your Government, and I am happy to inform you that the French Government is now prepared to make the payment, on account of the indemnity, as soon as applied for. All kinds of stocks and American securities will experience the benefits of this result."

Extract from Baron de Rothschild's Letter, dated Paris, 7th January, addressed to Messrs. J. L. & S. Joseph & Co., of New York.

"We felt much obliged for your kind attention in sending us the message, and have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you that that document, so admirable for the candid, dignified and conciliating manner in which it presents the facts bearing on the points about which so much anxiety was felt on all sides, has produced here the most favorable sensation in every quarter, raised the temples of this Government, and determined them to inform yours, through the English Cabinet, that they

are ready to fulfil the financial as well as the other clauses of the treaty without delay. We expect soon to receive the instalments due, and have no doubt that this happy result will be received by the American nation with as much joy as it has created general y here."

The British Parliament was to meet on the 4th of February.

"M. Dupin was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 161, there being 278 members present."

The Globe of Monday says: "B. the packet just arrived at New York, much public and private information, has been received in relation to our affairs with France. It is quite certain, that France will pay the instalments on the Indemnity now due, on the President's annual message, without waiting for the acceptance of the mediation by England on the part of the U. S. etc."

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says: "Information is said to have been received by the Administration, that the King of the French has signified his readiness to direct the payment of the instalments due under the Treaty of July 1, 1831, without waiting for the result of the Mediation, considering the provisions of the act of the Chambers satisfied by the terms of the Annual Message of the President to Congress. Concurrent information, through the medium of Letters, received by commercial men in our cities from the house of Barou Rothchild in London, make it certain that the Government of France had notified that of England that it was now ready to fulfil all the conditions of the Treaty without further delay."

Some persons who have just returned from the army, bring report that, on the 26th ult., there was an engagement, between a detachment of three hundred of our troops, and about the same number of centralists; and notwithstanding the latter had a decided advantage in their position, being sheltered by timber, they were compelled to retreat the fort, with considerable loss. The colonial troops pursued them, until they were fired upon from the fort, when they were ordered to retreat. A gentleman who says he was in the engagement, states that he saw ten dead bodies, remaining upon the ground after the battle. On our side, no loss.—Tennis Telegraph.

MARRIED.—On the 22nd inst. by the Rev. N. H. Hall, Mr. JAMES T. STETSON, of this city, to Miss NANCY JANE EDWARDS, of this county.

On the same day, by Elder T. M. Allen, Mr. CARROLL ROY to Miss MALINDA McCLAIN, daughter of Mr. E. J. McCLAIN, all of this county.

DIED.—In Georgetown, on Friday of last week, Mr. MICHAEL GODDARD, Sen. about 55 years of age, highly respected and esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances.

In Georgetown, yesterday morning, of consumption, Mr. JESSE E. DICKEY, about 35 years of age.

In this city yesterday morning, of consumption, RICHARD A. CURD, esq., — years of age.

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY. The first instalment of \$10 on each share, was due on the 27th inst.

Lexington, March 5th 1836.—9-3a

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE will be a meeting of those wishing to procure LOTS in the New Presbyterian Burying Ground, on Limestone street, held at the Methodist church session room, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

All persons wishing to procure lots are respectfully invited to attend.

March 4, 1836

TO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.

ONE or two steady, industrious Journeyman Printers will meet with constant employment, if immediate application is made at this Office.

Lexington, March 5—9-1f

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES

TO learn the Art of Printing, will be taken—

between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.

Lexington, March 5—9-1f

MONEY FOUND.

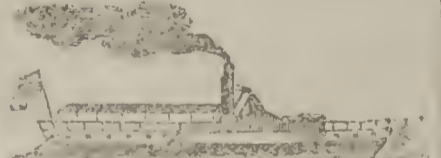
A SMALL BANK BILL was found about two weeks since, near the University, which the owner can have by applying at this Office, describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

Lexington, March 5, 1836—9-3a

MAYES & BLANCHARD.

JUDGE MAYES & HORACE F. BLANCHARD, having associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, in the Fayette Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care with zeal and promptitude.

Lexington, March 4, 1836—9-1f



NOTICE.

I AM authorized to say that the Steam Boat ARGO, Captain Armstrong, Master, will start from Louisville on or about the 15th of the present month, notwithstanding former advertisements, to proceed up the Kentucky river, as far practicable, say the Three Forks. Merchants or others at Winchester, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Irvine, &c., and find it their interest to avail themselves of the opportunity that will be thus offered them, for a cheap conveyance of their goods. Passengers having freight at any of the landing, on their return, will also have a favorable opportunity of having it conveyed to Frankfort or Louisville. A signal gun will be fired at each landing.

FRANCIS F. JACKSON.

March 2, 1836.—9-15M

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Friday the 8th day of April, 1836, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the city property purchased of R. Huges, esq. situated on Main street, between the lots of Frederick Norwood and the heirs of Moses Hally, dec'd. laid out into beautiful building lots.

The plan of the lots may be seen with the City Clerk, and will be exhibited on the premises on the day of sale.

Terms.—The lots will be sold on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with good and approved security. Possession delivered on the day of sale.

M. C. JOHNSON, J. B. JOHNSON, JACOB ASHTON, Committee.

Feb. 20, 1836.—9-1f

CITY PROPERTY TO LEASE AT GROUND RENT.

THE City Property of each side the Wach house, will be leased for ninety-nine years with a clause of perpetual renewal, on Friday, the 8th day of April, 1836, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at public auction, by and under the authority of the Mayor. Bids will be received for not less than two stories high, will be required to be carried on the premises, and the punctual payment of the rent secured by the usual claims of tollmen. The property will be divided into lots suitable for business houses.

The situation is admirably adapted to every species of business, but especially to the larger or wholesale line.

M. C. JOHNSON, J. B. JOHNSON, JACOB ASHTON, Committee.

Feb. 20, 1836.—9-1f

CITY PROPERTY ON MAIN STREET.

THE President and Council of the City of Lexington, will receive and consider sealed proposals for leasing, at perpetual ground rent, or purchasing, the City Property on Main street, extending back to Hater street. The property will be divided into five lots, on Main street, of 20 feet each, and as many on Hater street, and each running back 110 feet. Proposals may be for any number of these lots, extending through from street to street or only going back half way, as may suit the bidder. The proposals must be left with the Clerk of the City by the 15th day of March next.

M. C. JOHNSON, J. B. JOHNSON, JACOB ASHTON, Committee.

Feb. 20, 1836.—9-1f

FIRE BUCKETS!

A meeting of the President and Council of the City of Lexington, Feb. 16, 1836.

Resolved, That the President of the Council advertise in the several newspapers in the city, and the 1st day of May next, that the citizens of the city will be required to comply with the city ordinances, in furnishing their houses with Fire Buckets, by the first day of May next.

Resolved, That on the 1st day of May next, the Marshal and Day Watchman of the city shall commence visiting every house in the city, and make a return to the President of the Council, as early as possible, of the number of Fire Buckets which belong to each house in the city, which return shall be made from his own knowledge and from actual examination of the Buckets.

THOS. P. HART, Pres. A copy.—H. I. BUCKLEY, Clk. —9-15May

DENTISTRY.

DR. HARRIS, Dentist, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.

March 1, 1836.—9-1f

BLACKSMITHING.

SIMON CRY

INFORMS the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock, of the late John R. Shaw, and will continue the above business at the old stand, on Short street opposite O. Keen, esq., where he will be happy to wait on all who will give him a call.

March 5, 1836.—9-1f

MAMMOTH WARRIOR.

I HAVE not sold Warrior, I beg leave to caution the public against false rumors, in relation to him, during the year. It may change place in his locality, or situation, but he will never be sold. (which have never been defective in his life.) I will notify the public through the newspapers forthwith. He will remain during the present season, at his old stand, near Winchester. The price will be \$35 the season, or \$52 to insure Jennets. Pasturage gratis.

Warrior is the largest Jack, (full 15 hands high, and equally large & over), and has proved himself to be the surest and strongest animal known in the world. His color has more than justified public expectation, namely in size, but in form.

I sold a lot of his mule colts, at winning time, last fall, in C. L. Wm. Myers, of Garrard County for \$110 each, cash in hand, and others at the same price. No one of this Jack colts now one year old, can be bought for \$300. The sum of \$1500 has been offered for either two, and \$1

